Picturesque Styles for the Tiny Tots, and Rich Robes for Their Elders.



Moire Cloak and Frock of Tucked Cashmere.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 .- About children's dress for the present searon there is little that is new, but much that | blue, is picturesque.

A little daughter of a New York artist, whose frocks are always all that is Empire dress that makes of her a and silk sheves for the bodice. pocket edition of Josephine.

Another gown belonging to this threeyear-old maiden is old English in style. It consists of a ruby velvet pelisse, with a lace collar, worn over a dress of plaited pink veiling.

little girl's parents like to keep her in is covered with fine tucks running bayaderewise round and round. A cloak of green moire velvet is trim-

med with fur and cascades of lace, as if it were the opera cloak of some great dame of society.

For chidiren's wear colors are apt at present to be very bright, or else as delicate as possible. Warm ruby tones and pinks and brilliant blues and greens are much in use, rich bright plaids of fine wools or thin silks rivaling them in

Guimpe dresses, empire dresses and long-waisted dresses sum up the prevailing styles, unless one includes the Zouave suits-velvet jacket, silk blouse and velvet skirt-that are a fad with some mothers.

The trimmings are much the same as those demanded by grown-up dressers -narrow gold braid, gold buttons and narrow velvet ribbons. For high days and holidays lace is far and away in the

A little girl of eight years who came home the other day from Nice after a four years' absence was dressed altogether in the French style in a longwaisted dress of black cashmers-the material exquisitely fine, the art of the modiste perfect, the simplicity of the costume absolute. In one adornment was a collar of Irish point lace, unde which the waist of the dress was laid in fine tucks, front and back, down to the belt.

Her hat was a large white felt, with a long white ostrich feather caught in front by a buckle and sweeping back around the brim.

For children of school age gray and brown corduroy velveteen is a fabric bers at the Horse Show. These, howmuch in favor. Serviceable tweeds, serges and smooth cloths are never dis- the matron. These new velvet robes carded. Scotch plaid wools, too, are always in fashion.

made up quite plainly, with a Rusian evitable after the soft swathing stuffs blouse and some bright buttons. Some- that now for a year and a half at the times bands of cloth are added of a least have prevailed. The greater dig-Among the flock hurrying home yes-

terday from a private school on Fifth avenue was noticed a girl of fourteen of thereabouts, who were a trim dress John Jacob Aster is of ivery-white of a dark mixed blue material, cut with a circular skirt and a circular flounce. Iong train of black velvet, very much and trimmed simply with rows of shaped and adding the last touch of stitching. The coat blouse with which regal elegance. it was finished had revers of blue Some of the best of the New York panne velvet stitched on the edge and houses are trimming their most delttrimmed with narrow black braid and cate and diaphanous evening dresses

as ever; they are outclassed, though, as always of recent scasons, by crepe chine-polkadotted, white and light

For the debutante's coming-ou cown, crepe de chine is becoming the clarsic material; it is often cut in the quaint and dainty, has been photo-graphed wearing a they white cashmere neck, with an embroidered slik bolero

For the young girl's dance and dinner gowrs, muslin, tulic, crepe, nets and gaurga are all in vogue. A charming evening dress worn by Miss Fift Potter at Tuxedo is of gold-spangled tulle. The skirt is of the new full variety, A short cream white cashmere-this gathered at the blos; it is trimmed around the hem with full ruches that at intervals form rosettes. There is a wide belt, or rather a sash of gold gauze, which is draped around the waist and fastens at the back with a bow and long ends of black velvet.

The low-cut bodies is decked with tulle and lace and with garlands of



A Graceful Walking Cown

apple bloszoms. The miniature sleeves are tulle and flowers.

Very different from the gauzy gowns that have of late been worn are the velvet robes that appeared in such numever, are not for the young girl, but for are exceedingly costly and artistic, of graceful but severe outline. Their ap-The velveteen dresses are usually pearance is the sign of a reaction inalty of brocades, rich sliks and velvets is beginning to be felt in many quarters.

An evening dress lately worn by Mrs

with velvet-not the usual and rather The sleeves were open and showed monotonous narrow velvet ribbon, but undersleeves of blue panne velvet. with bands several inches in wilth, and For more dressy wear poplins, thin with large bow knots, choux, folds, silks and nun's veilings are as popular strappings and the like. These decora-

Two Quaint Frocks for Children.

tions, however, are far from being universally successful. Even when with more care than they are apt to give a heavy look, out of keeping with the gown.

Cloth dresses for the winter slowly evolve themselves from the experimental styles first offered. A gracefu street dress of fine myrtle green cloth is simply made with point lace collar and belt of soft silk chemisette; large buttons of enamel affording the necessary finish.

It seems to be pretty well settled that the three-quarter length coat is the coat of the immediate future. True, the bolero was never more chic and never more popular, but the bolero, at least in fur, is of to-day and yesterday, and not of to-morrow. For the making over of old furs it is decidedly useful, and whether of Persian lamb or sable or scalskin, such a metamorphosed garment may either pouch a little all around over a narrow leather belt or e cut off short in the orthodox bolero fashion.

Among the prettlest of the short models is a scalskin coatee cut up prettily at the edge over a deep corselet of black satin, stitched with a rather heavy gold braid ,the fronts thrown back with long revers and surmounted by a high collar of Canadian mink.

Quite of the hour is a three-quarter length automobile coat of reladeer skin, with stitchings of strapped leather about the top and little leather tabs down the fronts, these closing the coat when passed through small twisted

A three-quarter sack of black Persian amb closes low on the left side of the front over great floppy revers of shaded Russian sable; these revers and the immensely high collar and wide cuffs imparting a peculiarly luxurious cache to the wrap, which is lined throughout with ivory satin. ELLEN OSBORN.

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Invisible Plant Forms - Neglected Sources of Food - The World's Metals - Development of the Gas Mantle - Malaria in Drinking Water - Wind-Power Electricity. Temporary Dyeing - The Atmosphere's Hydrogen.

The bacteria form an extensive group of single-celled organisms, representing the lowest and smallest forms of plant life. They take three main shapes, the spherical being known as cocci, the cylindrical or rod shaped as bacilli, and the spiral or curved as spirilla. Their species are not shown by their shape alone, behavior when grown in colonies or effects upon animals be in colonies or effects upon animals be-ling necessary tests for complete identi-fication. They are reproduced by fission or cell division, and their peculiarities of dividing into pairs, triplets, fours or clusters serve in classification. The standard of measurement is the mik-ren, which is 1-1,000 of a millimeter, the millimeter being about 1-25 of an inch. millimeter being about 1-25 of an inch. The plague bacilius, according to Dr. A. Macfadyen and J. E. Barnard, has a length of .5 to 1.9 migrons; the pneumonia diplococcus, a diameter of 0.5 to 0.5 mikron; the cholera spirillum, a length of 0.8 to 2 mikrons; the tetanus bacillus, a length of 1.2 to 3.5 mikrons.

Botanists wonder that so few plants are used as food. M. Gabriel Provost has called attention to a work published by M. Parmentier as long ago as 1721, in which 85 French plants were enumerated that would furnish food even without cultivation. With many of these horticulture would do wonders in four or five generations. The lists given include: (1) uncultured plants, such as the Iris, byonia, ranunculus and saxifrage, whose roots contain starch that could be extracted for gruel or bread; (2) uncultivated plants, like the wild justified and narcisaus and the wild tulip, whose farinaceous seeds or roots can be used whole as food; (3) uncultivated plants whose roots, although in a fortingeness. uncultivated plants whose roots, al-though not farinaceous, may be used whole for food, the white asphodel, many orchids, etc., being among these.

A study of thermo-electric current has fed four Slobers to the conclusio that the earth's magnetic influence i strongest when the maximum fall of temperature occurs at that point. This would explain the daily fluctuations in the earth's magnetism and their excess in summer.

A table prepared by Mr. Bennett H. Brough for a lecture before the London Society of Aris gives the following as the world's production of metals in 1859: Fis Iron, 25,005,500 form; gold, 182 fons: silver, 25,00; copper, 255,609; cand, 510,009; zinc, 255,009; din, 55,000; antimony, 11,000; mercury, 3,532; nichel, 1,823; aluminum, 76. In 1858 the totals were: Pig Iron, 35,000,000 tons: gold, 450; silver, 6,000; copper, 31,000; lead, 776,609; zinc, 469,000; tin, 77,600; antimony, 25,000; mercury, 4,100; inled, 6,200; aiminum, 4,000. In 1850 the United Kingdom suppiled 50 per cent of the total 5,000,060 tons of pig Iron; but in 1858 the United States furnished 32.7 per cent of the total; the United Kingdom suppiled 50 per cent, of the 1858 gold the Transvani produced 27.5 per cent, and France 7.1 per cent, Of the 1858 spoid the Transvania 25.5 per cent, Carada 4.8 per cent, Hossio 3, per cent, Carada 4.8 per cent, Mexico 3 per cent, Carada 4.8 per cent, Mexico 3 per cent, Carada 4.8 per cent, Mexico 3 per cent, Carada 4.8 per cent, Mexico contributed 34.4 per cent, the United States 33 per cent, Carada 5.5 per cent, Jepan 5.9 per cent, Chile 5.8 per cent, Lugan 5.9 per cent, Chile 5.8 per cent, Lugan 5.9 per cent, Chile 5.8 per cent, Germany 4.9 per cent, Amstralasia 4.2 per cent, Chile 5.8 per cent, Carada 4.8 per cent, Lugan 5.9 per cent, Chile 5.8 per cent, Germany 4.9 per cent, Amstralasia 4.2 per cent.

Late improvements of incandescer Laws as quite as important in the history of illumination as the discov-eries giving the original mantles. The eries giving the original mantles. The Auer mantle and the Clamond hood represent two classes of these mantles, in the first of which the thread is made up of hundreds of fine, coated finments, while in the second class the oxides form a thread of even density. The effects are remarkable. The silicates formed by the dust of the nic cause the light from the Welsbach mantle—which belongs to the Auer type—to be reduced after 590 or 600 hours to a small fraction of its original intensity, while Lehner mantles—which are of the Clamond type—have shown a greater intensity after 3,000 hours of continuous burning than most of the others had at their best.

The stamping but of malaria may be The stamping but of malaria may be placed as the most important problem before the world, as it has been stated that one-half of the mortality of the human race is due to this disease. While evidence in favor of the mosquito theory is accumulating, however, it is being shown that malaria may be puread by other agents. In the Prussian army, for instance, Gravitz finds the disease at its height when mosquito blue are few, and a marked decrease in cases in places where the drinking water supply has been improved.

The wind-power electric station of the little Prussian town of Wittkiel, near Kappein, is claimed to have an efficiency hitherto quite unlooked for in a plant of the kind. Its success is attributed to a local engineer's improvements in the wind-milk, which is made of large

size, and is kept at its normal speed of eleven revolutions per minute by an automatic adjustment of the vanes. This motor is 33 feet in diameter, with an effective wind area of about 1,090 square feet, and it can develop more than 33 horse-power. The power is used to drive a dynamo, which, at 700 revolutions, yields 169 volts and 120 amperes, this full electromotive force being reached with a wind velocity of eight feet per second. The current from the dynamo runs large electric motors and charges a battery of accumulators, in the circuit of the latter being placed small motors and lamps. Although this plant is an experiment by a Hamburg company, it will be employed permanently for lighting the town, and like stations will be tried elsewhere.

A brown color of the ticking suits

worn by soldiers in tropical sands is found to hide the men from a distant enemy. Some means of temporarily giving this color to the white suits provided for the troops sent to China has been sought by the German navy, and the solution of the problem is credited the solution of the problem is credited an apothecary named Milch. The suits are kneaded for 20 or 30 minutes in a greenish gray emulsion, prepared by boiling four grammes of chicry in 25 liters of sea water, then adding to the cooled extract 400 grammes of a chlorophyl solution. If necessary, the wrung-out suits may be put on at once. They are freed perfectly from the stain by first rinsing in clear water, then washing two or three times in cold then washing two or three times in cold water with white neutral soap. The 0.2 per cent of hydrogen proven to exist in the air has been traced to

various sources. Free hydrogen is a normal product of some putrefactive fermentations, it is given off by many volcanoes, it escapes from many min-eral springs, and certain granites may yield it in the presence of phosphoric

The lime residue from acetylene manufacture—a troublesome waste—has been tried as a mortar, proving effi-cient when the carbide has been conpletely decomposed by excess of water.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. LESSON

Nov. 25, 1900. Titus 11, 1-15.

Sober Living.

The circumstances under which the Pastoral Epistles were written insure for them a practical character. They were prompted by the undying affection of the apostle for his sons in the gospel, and his passion to secure the perpetuity of the church after his departure. They were written, not to incumbents of easy-going benefices, but to pastors in great populous centers, plexed by all but insolvable problems. They are the fruit of splendid natural genius and wide, long, varied experiof formal treatise. It is rather the overflow of the full heart. One thing suggests another. Yet the apparent lack of order is in appearance only. They form a perfect institute of practical theology. The principles irradiated are so fundamental as to be applicable to each succeeding age. Compressed into the fewest possible paragraphs are summaries of Christian doctrine; Church order, life, and ritual, ministerial traits, habits, pastoral bearing toward various classes in society in general, and in the church in particular.

epitome of the First Epistle to Titus is an just as Titus himself seems to be a smaller edition of Timothy. In saying this, there is no disposition to minity Titus. Indeed, it would be difficult to do so in the case of one whom St. Paul calls "mine own son after the common faith," "my partner and fellow-helper." and who held efficiently for years the vicar-apostolate of the Island Crete, one of the most strategic points in the advance of Christianity against heathenism. To Titus also belongs this distinguished honor; he was pre-eminently the representative of Gentile Christianity. He was distinctively a trophy from heathenism. As such, St. Paul refused the demand of Jewish Christlans, still fettered by Hebrew ritualism, that he should be circumetsed. He thus became a "typical uncircumcised Christian Gentile," and a "decisive victory of emancipation from Jewish ritualism was won in his case." St. Paul seems also to have commissioned Titus with a most difficult and delicate affair, striking evidence in itself of Paul's high estimate of Titus's judiciousness-a quality unusual in a young man. Part of his commission was to investigate the immoralities alleged to be practiced among the Corinthian Christians and the effect produced by St. Paul's corrective letter. The other part was to make the collections for the poor Christlans of Judea. In both these importint offices. Titus was so wise, zealous, and successful as to receive the warm commendation of the apostle and be sent a second time upon a similar mission, and be commended by him as is believed to have been "firmer and more energetic" than Timothy, and for this reason to have been prepared for this important matter. . . . . The responsibility of his sub-apostolic office in the Island of Crete may easily be inferred by the terms of his commission as given to him in the Epistle which bears his name: 1. He is to complete the unfinfshed work of the apostle. 2. Organize the churches and appoint presbyteries. 3. He is to checkmate the Judaizers. 4. Have the duties of "decorous and Christian life upon the women." 5. Have a care to his own manner of life. 6. Teach slaves to be dutiful. 7. spirit. 8. Discourage useless theological controversy. 9, Bring hereties to the book. .... It is supposed that the Island of Crete is honored with the claimed as his burial place. His name was the battle-cry of the Cretans in their heroic but unsuccessful resistance

to Venctian' invasion. picture which St. Paul gives of Cretan

society is revolting, but he sustains it by quoting one of their own authorities. who does not hesitate to declare his fellow-countrymen as inveterate "llars, evil beasts, and slow bellies." Such folks are not to be reformed by incane platitudes, and "sweetness and light," The very epistle to their first bishop is tinged with the severity with which they are to be dealt with. Among the "crooked and perverse generation" the aportle and his converts are to "shine as light," and "held forth the Word of

Christian layman than is found in the Epistle to Titus.

Key and Analysis. I. Pastoral epistles in general; their motive, spirit, and method; character-

istics of style and contents. II. Epistle to Titus in particular; compared to I Timothy; likeness and contrast. The differences of the epistles, the differences of the men dressed: 1, Character, office, and work of Titus, as casting light upon the epistle to him. 2. Exact analysis of epistie impossible; an approximate analysis. 3. The portratture of Cretan society, casting light upon the epistle and work of Titus. 4. Portraiture of the ideal Christian layman.

The Study Lamp.

The Epistle of Paul to Titus was a distinct contribution-a potent factor in the evolution of civilization in general, and in that of the Island of Crete in particular, Current vices and follies were rebuked, and the ideal of a good society pictured in a fascinating way.

The discouraged social evolutionist of to-day finds solace in the fact that even Paul and Titus did not immediately succeed in reforming the Cretans, and that at best their final success was only approximate.

Truth in society is growing to the stature of manliness in Christ Jesus. And hardy growth is slow. Patience, my soul! But remit not the digging about it, fertilizing the soil, pruning grafting, and what not, this tree of the social life. In some future age it will come to the symmetry, the perfection of fruit and shade, impossible without the toll of the present.

Our answer to the carping and depre cating pessimistic question, "Why were the former days better than these?" is, They were not! In evidence of it, see 1 Corinthians, I Timothy, Titus and Jude While the church had living apostles, it was characterized by flagrant offenses, such as could not be thought of in connection with the church of to-day.

The grounds of all advices of the epistle are: 1. The free grace which trains the Christian to self-denying and active plety. 2. Glorious hope of second advent. 3. Atonement by which Jesus Christ has purchased us to be his peculiar people. (Smith.)

The Pastoral Epistles are invaluable especially to the young preacher. They have well been called "the abiding manual of the pastoral care." Dean Farrar affirms that this portrait of the pastor is drawn with a beauty, fullness and sympathy which a thousand years of subsequent experience has enabled no one to equal, much less to surpass.

Paul's silence throws light upon the Christian minister's relation to social reform. He says nothing in condemnation of slavery-the evil of his day. even prescribes the duty of Christian slaves toward their masters. He insists that slaves shall love their masters, and vice versa. That word love was the knell of slavery. In less than two centuries Christianity legally abolished slavery; but long before that it had robbed of its injurious character. So to-day, get men to love each other, and all injurious traffics end.

Mosaic From the Commentaries.

But: Marked contrast between the Christian laity and the gain-sayers .-W .... Speak thou: The portraiture is to be drawn by Titus's teaching .- W. ... Thou: In the Greek, doubly em phatic. Contrast between Titus and the doctrinaires of the last paragraph.-W. .Sober: Opposite of all extravagance of conduct.-W....Grace: Opposite of all levity.-W....Temperate: Implying self-mastery .- W .... They may teach Thus healthful instruction may be transmitted through many successors.
--W....Love husbands: Let Christian women maintain the pure domestic affections.-Wo...Own husbands: Emphatic in contrast with Gnostic marital looseness .- W .... Sober-minded: Selfregulated as against the wild impulses of youth and vigor .- W .... Pattern: Living exemplification of his own sober teaching .- W ..... Can not be condemned: That defles the censure of the most adverse listener.-W.....No evil thing: Immense conquering power of negative innocence, that allows no hold the slandered,-W .... Servants: Slave had it in his power, not only to defend Christianity by innocence, but to adorn it by a serene and hearty service to his Master,-W. As the Christian master could by a Christian spirit extract all the real slavery from the formal slavery, so the slave could give to his bonds a Christian freedom by serving in cheerful purpose of heart. W ..... For: St. Paul now throws a sudden warning and glowing flash of illumination, drawn from the glorious motives with which the advent of the gospel inspires the Christian soul .- W. .. Teaching us: That is, educating us to the holy model which Paul has been describing.-W.....That: Not the matter that is taught, but the end for which the teaching is given-viz., holy living.
-W....Looking: We are to maintain the holy model during the present by a fixed and hopeful looking to the glorlous future. -W .... Grant God and Savior: The natural reading of words favors the reference of both appellations to one subject-viz., Christ .-... Savior: He who sits upon the throne, once hung upon the cross,-W....Exhort: Incite to good conduct based on right doctrine, -W .... Re-buke: Refute, expose, detect all wickedness of life and error in principle,-W .... With all authority: Derived from thy high office, from the great truths to be maintained, and from the purity, firmness, and diretty of the own character and manner.-W....Let no man despise: He such as no man can despise. The minister who cannot com-mand for his cause and his character the respect of the community has probably mistaken his calling.-W. Mayor Favors a Prize Fight.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.-Attorney Herman Witte and others, of this city,

returned from New York to-night and gave assurances that one of the coming big fights would be pulled off here. He said that Jeffries would not fight Corbett here for the reason that he wants fight to a finish with him and no limit of twenty or any other number of rounds. Mayor Fleischmann and other officials are actively assisting in getting in one of the coming championship con-tests here.

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"DEAR MRS. ZINEHAM: — After re-ceiving your reply to my letter of Aug. 6 I followed your kind advice, and am glad to tell you that I have April 33, 1800.

"Since receiving your answer to my letter I have been taking your regardle Compound, and it has done me more good than any medicine I have ever taken. My menses are all right now, and appear once a month, and I feel so much stronger. I shall always praise your medicine."—Must Maogie Polland, 312 So. 4th St., Richmond, Va. and am giad to tell you that I have been cured of the severe pain at time of menstruation through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I have taken six bottles of it, felt better after the first bottle, and after a while had no more pain

or womb trouble.

"I had doctored from the age of sixteen to twenty-six, and had lost all hope, but your medicine has made me well. "I would like to have you use my

testimonial, so that others may see, and be inspired with hope, and take your medicine."—Mrs. EMMA KUERL, 112 Trautman St., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y. Feb. 20, 1900.
"I saw your medicine so highly recommended I thought I would write to you for advice.

to you for advice. My menstruation occurs every two

of your Vegetable
Compound, and
thanks to your
medicine, my pains
aregone. Indvise
all women suffering as I have to use weeks, lasts a week, and is painful. I have been troubled in this way for some time. I suffer from sick head-ache and backache all the time, appearable Compound ache and backache all the time, appearable. Indianola, Ill.

tite poor, sick as

stomach stery
morning, every
thing I eat hurs
me, am very week,
thin, and sallow.
"I have tried a
doctor, but he did
not seem to do ma

not seem to do ma any good."—Miss Macem Popular 319 So. 4th St., Richmond, Va.

"I was troubled with female weak-

ness, irregular and painful menatrua-ation, and leu-corrhoga. The

corrhoea. The doctor's medicine did me no good. I have taken one bottle and a half

If there is anything about your case about which you would like special vice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. No man will see your letter. She can surely help you, for no person in America has such a wide experience in treating female ills as she has had. She has helped hundreds of thousands of women back to health. Her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is free. You are very foolish if you do not accept her kind invitation.

BIOO REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, 2500, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above restimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission.

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